

COMMUNICATION.

TO MARTIN VAN BUREN—No. 6.

This communication will present a condensed statement of facts—of recorded votes. I shall indulge in no comments. I feel confident that the reader will be able to draw proper conclusions after a fair examination.

Let me now contrast the course pursued by you in the convention which was called to amend the constitution of New York, in the year 1821. By the old constitution all the free negroes in the State were entitled to vote, and one great object of the convention was to *abrogate* this equality of political right. I have carefully examined the official journal now before me, and while I concede with the apologists of your friends that you "finally agreed to a compromise, whereby no negro who was not worth \$250 was permitted to exercise the elective franchise," I state the fact to be that this compromise was after you had voted to preserve the old constitution as it was in respect to negro suffrage. I shall quote fairly and impartially from pages 184, 190, and 202, the proceedings and vote upon the first proposition to amend the report of the committee, which, as you yourself offered no different amendment, must be regarded as your first choice. That you subsequently agreed to a compromise, which I find you did at pages 377 and 378, is no more than natural for a man to do when he cannot carry things entirely to his notion. By that time this proposition respecting the negroes had become so entangled with other propositions, that there was great danger of rejecting the votes of all of them, and even if you had not shown so unbounded a benevolence of feeling in the first instance, I cannot reciprocate that tone of admiration with which some of your Democratic (?) friends indulge themselves when commending to the great right of free suffrage the shoe black or the waiting man who had scraped together the pence which was to buy it! The subsequent qualification was as anti-republican in principle as the first vote was over social and benevolent in design and purpose. But to the proceedings:

"WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1821—page 134.

"A memorial was presented from the colored people of the city of New York, praying that the convention would incorporate a provision in the constitution preventing the Legislature from passing any laws interfering with their rights by requiring them to be registered, &c. previous to being allowed to exercise the right of suffrage. Ordered to lie on the table.

"Mr. N. Sanford, from the committee appointed to consider the right of suffrage, and the qualifications of persons to be elected, reported that the committee having considered the subjects referred to them, recommend the following amendments to the Constitution:

"§ 1. Every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this state, six months next preceding any election, and shall within one year preceding the election, have paid any tax assessed upon him, or shall within one year preceding the election, have been assessed to work on a public road, and shall have performed the work assessed upon him, or shall have paid an equivalent in money therefor according to law, or shall within one year preceding the election have been enrolled in the militia of this state, and shall have served therein according to law, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the town or ward in which he shall reside, for governor, senators, members of the assembly and all other officers, who are or may be elective by the people.

"WEDNESDAY, September 13—page 190.

"The question then arising upon the first section as originally reported by the committee.

"Mr. Jay moved that the word *white* be stricken out.

"THURSDAY, September 20—page 202.

"The question on striking out the word *white* was then taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

"Ayes.—Messrs. Bacon, Barker, Barlow, Beckwith, Birdseye, Brinkerhoff, Brooks, Buel, Burroughs, Carver, R. Clarke, Collins, Cramer, Day, Dodge, Duer, Edwards, Ferris, Fish, Hallcock, Hees, Hogeboom, Huntington, Jay, Jones, Kent, King, Moore, Munro, Nelson, Park, Paulding, Pitcher, Platt, Reeve, Richlander, Richards, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Sanders, N. Sandford, Seaman, Steele, D. Southerland, Swift, Sylvester, J. Tallmadge, Tuttle, VAN BUREN, Van Ness, J. R. Van Rensselaer, S. Van Rensselaer, Van Vechten, Ward, A. Webster, Wendover, Wheaton, E. Williams, Woodward, Wooster, Yates—63.

The reader need not be informed that the effect of striking out the word "white," as moved by Mr. Jay and voted for by you was to admit "all male citizens of the age of twenty-one years," &c. Since the publication of these proceedings, one excuse has been raised by your friends who had heretofore wholly denied the vote—that is, you received instructions from your constituents to vote. This excuse is not even pretended by your biographer, and to admit such a plea from those who know nothing about it, and who have even denied the vote, would be to surrender every thing to mere assertions.

I will now examine your conduct in relation to the Territory of Florida. In relation to the institution of slavery—

"IN SENATE—MARCH 6, 1822.

"After other business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Government for the Territory of Florida.

"The Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, struck out of the bill the following clause of the 11th section:

"No slave or slaves shall directly or indirectly be introduced into said Territory, except by a citizen of the United States, removing into said Territory for actual settlement, and being at the time of such removal, bona fide owner of such slave or slaves; and any slave imported or brought into the said territory, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall thereupon, be entitled to, and receive his or her freedom."

The question of agreeing with the Committee of the Whole, in striking out this clause, was decided by yeas and nays, in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barbour, Benton, Brown, of La., D'Wolf, Eaton, Elliott, Holmes, of Miss., Johnson, of Ky., Johnson, Tenn., King, of Ala., Floyd, Macon, Noble, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Southard, Vandike, Walker, Ware, Williams, of Miss., Williams, of Tenn.—23.

Nays.—Barton, Boardman, Brown, of Ohio, Chandler, Dickerson, Findley, Holmes, of Maine, King, of N. Y., Knight, Lannan, Lowrie, Mills, Merrill, Palmer, Parrott, Ruggles, Seymour, Thomas, VAN BUREN—20.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—[See Niles' Register, vol. 22, p. 28.] What was the conduct of your distinguished rival on a question somewhat analogous?

In February, 1819, a bill to establish a "separate Territorial Government in the southern part of the Arkansas Territory," an amendment, somewhat similar to that proposed to the bill for the admission of Missouri, was offered. The amendment was in these words: "That the further introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude, be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been fully convicted." "And that all children born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, should be free at the age of twenty-five years." A division of the question was called for, and the vote first taken on agreeing to the first clause thereof, in the following words: "That the further introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude, be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been fully convicted." "And decided as follows:" yeas 70, nays 71. The question was then taken on the remaining clause of the proposed amendment, in these words: "And all children born of slaves within the said Territory, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of twenty-five years." This amendment was decided as follows: yeas 75, nays 73. So the last clause of the amendment was carried. Mr. Bassett, of Virginia, moved the recommitment of the bill to a select committee. He invoked "the minority to sustain their constitutional rights, which he considered to be assailed in the amendment just adopted." The motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 77 for, and 79 against it. Subsequently a motion to recommit the bill was made (by Mr. Robertson, of Kentucky,) "to a select committee, with instructions to strike out these words: 'And all children born of slaves within the said Territory, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of twenty-five years.'" The vote stood 88 to 88, and the Speaker (Henry Clay) decided the question, and voted to recommit. Here Mr. Clay decided this important question—he voted in the affirmative, and thus controlled the action of the House.

So Congress finally determined not to impose restrictions upon slavery in the Territory of Arkansas. See Niles's Register, vol. 16, page 84. In my next communication I will review the proceedings in Lieutenant Hooe's case.

A WHIG OF 1840.

For the Whig Standard.

ORGANIZATION OF A CLAY CLUB IN PISCATAWAY, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND.

On the 10th day of February, the Whigs of Prince George's county, Maryland, assembled in Piscataway, pursuant to adjournment of a previous meeting, when the committee appointed for that purpose, and consisting of T. J. Marshall, J. W. Ward, W. A. Edelen, H. D. Dyson, and W. H. Herbert, reported, through their chairman, J. W. Ward, Esq., the form of a constitution for the government of the Piscataway Clay Club, and the names of the officers to be appointed agreeably to its provisions. The constitution was unanimously adopted *seriatim*, and the officers nominated by the committee were elected by the Club.

The officers are as follows: President, Philip King; Vice Presidents, W. H. Lyles, Samuel Coe, R. L. Jenkins, T. C. Lyles, Wm. Bryan, (of Richard), George T. Clagett; Corresponding Secretary, B. I. Semmes; Recording Secretaries, H. D. Dyson, W. H. Herbert; Treasurer, J. M. Parker; Executive Committee, the foregoing officers, together with R. C. Edelen, J. H. Clagett, J. B. Hill, T. J. Marshall, J. W. Ward, W. H. Gwynn, W. A. Edelen, H. C. Thorn, R. I. Edelen, J. C. Dyer, F. H. Clements, W. Lyles, (of W. H.), G. G. Coe, and J. H. Hardesty.

Pursuant to a resolution of a subsequent meeting, the proceedings of the meeting of February 10, together with the preamble and the conclusion of the constitution, were ordered to be published in the Whig presses of this vicinity.

PREAMBLE.

We, the Whigs of Piscataway district, adopting as our creed, and inscribing on our banner, the cardinal Whig principles of a sound national currency, a discriminating tariff for revenue, a just restraint of Executive power, and of official influence at the polls, a wise retrenchment of the public expenses, an equitable distribution of the proceeds from the public lands, and a limitation of the Presidential office to one term; believing, also, that the Administration of the General Government for the last sixteen years, conducted for the most part, on principles falsely called "Democratic," has been productive of many evils, and of but little good; persuaded, moreover, that the elevation to the highest office in the gift of man, of that unpurchasable patriot and brilliant statesman, HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, will under the smiles of Heaven, measurably heal those evils, and immeasurably increase that good; and coinciding with our brethren, the great Whig family of the Union, in the expediency of imitating our antagonists in the only feature of their party policy, which we can admire, (their ancient organized and perfect union of effort) by combining ourselves in the most effective manner to carry out our measures by putting in our men; do hereby constitute ourselves a political society, which shall be called "the Clay Club of the Fifth Election District in Prince George's County, Maryland," the object of which shall be to cast the widow's mite into our country's treasury of glory, by assisting to make her champion her ruler; and the constitution for the government of which we do hereby make, sanction, and establish, to wit, as follows, etc., etc.

CONCLUSION.

And finally, we, the members of this Club, believing, as we most firmly do, that the true principles of republican government, and consequently the dearest interests of our beloved country, will be greatly and permanently advanced by electing as her Chief Magistrate her most noble and accomplished son—once a poor Mill Boy, but now a matchless orator and statesman, fitted beyond all others to cope with tyranny on the one hand, and anarchy on the other—do hereby, one and all, constitute ourselves an informal Executive Committee of the Whole, and pledge ourselves, collectively and singly, to put our shoulders to the wheel, and, by the use of all means compatible with conscience and with honor, but especially by a perfect unanimity of spirit and harmony of action, to aid in electing, not only our men, but our measures; that, by their beneficent workings, our principles may enter, as they should do, into the hearts of all our people, and the great Whig party become but another name for the great American nation.

H. D. DYSON,

W. H. HERBERT,

Secretaries.

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1844.

Van Buren's opinion of the present Tariff.
The letter published by the Richmond Enquirer places this opinion on record, without equivocation, and it is well to keep it in mind:

"ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1843.
"My Dear Sir—I thank you very kindly for your friendly letter. I HAVE AT NO TIME, NOR ANY WHERE, HESITATED TO EXPRESS MY DECIDED DISAPPROBATION OF THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LAST SESSION, AS WELL IN RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH IT IS FOUNDED, AS TO ITS DETAILS. In good time you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public.
In the mean time, believe me to be, very sincerely, your friend and obedient servant,
MARTIN VAN BUREN."

SONGS, POETRY, AND PITY.

We have bowels of mercy—we are sure we have—and the reason why we know this, is, because we feel them yearn daily for the poor editors of the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, &c., who moan and howl so piteously when the Whigs sing. We perceive how it distresses them to hear Whig songs, and we sympathize with them, we are sorry for them, we would do anything to relieve them—except stop the singing. We can not do that: we must sing—the happy and merry always sing; the goodnatured sing; the innocent and virtuous sing; the fortunate sing; all who are in good health, good spirits, good humor, and good tune, sing; the young and the beautiful sing; the brave and chivalrous sing; the ploughman sings; the wood-chopper sings; the waggoner, as he wends his way slowly over mountains, and along valleys, by the side of gentle streams where all is quiet, sings responsive to the birds, which sing all around him, everywhere, in the grove, forest, and field. Singing is an evidence of happiness; why, therefore, should not the Whigs sing? They must sing; they will sing; they shall sing. But while we insist upon it that there must be singing—among the Whigs—ladies and gentlemen both,—our commiseration for those upon whose ears this music grates, and causes them to howl like dogs at the ringing of bells, inclines us to do anything we can for their relief. We will help them to stop their ears—we would assist them most cheerfully to get away from the sound of Whig songs—and to do this they must go "to the deserts of Arabia," to Kam-schatka, Salt River, or some other such delightful place, where Whigs have not yet found their way. Or, if they prefer it, perhaps they might find peace and quietness, and freedom from the annoyance of Whig songs, in Texas—no Whigs having gone there.

Unless those who are thus distressed by patriotic music will resort to one of the expedients we have suggested to get rid of the evil, we do not know what they are to do, or what can be done for them. We know it is very distressing to them—extremely so—that it shocks their nerves "awful bad," and puts them in dreadful bad temper—so bad they curse, and rave and look so fierce it is dreadful to behold; but what can be done? There is one remedy—nay, two, besides closing their ears, emigrating to the deserts of Arabia, &c.; namely, first, to get up songs of their own about Martin Van Buren, and sing them with such strength of lungs and fervor of feeling as to drown the voices of the Whigs; secondly, if they cannot get up any songs, or raise a tune about Mr. Van Buren, to join in with the Whigs and sing Clay songs even louder than they. We will guaranty this to be an effectual cure, as every Locofoco will find who tries it. That which is now discord to their ears, will at once become harmony and melody, proving, in the clearest possible manner, the truth of Pope's line.

"All discord, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good."

It is harmony not understood now by them, and therefore to them discord. Let them join in it, and they will understand it, because they will feel it; it will then be harmony; not that kind, of which they have so much in their "harmonious party," but real, genuine concord and melody.

WELL DONE LOWELL.—The Whigs of Lowell, Massachusetts, obtained a most decisive victory over their opponents on the 4th instant in their municipal election, by the return of Dr. Elisha Huntington (Whig) as Mayor by 572 majority; and the election of all the Aldermen by 300, and a large proportion of the Common Council.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

The following BULLETIN is published "by authority" in the Madisonian. It is significant and explicit. The Tyler army, it seems, is not to be disbanded, but is immediately to be rallied, and its whole force, every division, brigade, regiment, company, and squad, concentrated and put into active service. It would seem that some one, who the individual is, alluded to, we cannot divine, had given the order "sauve qui peut," or in plain English, "take care of yourselves, and the d—l take the hindmost." This order, we observe, is countermanded, and condign punishment threatened against the individual should he repeat it. It is to be hoped that the rank and file, if there are any such, will find out, after a while, who is the commander-in-chief, and what orders they are to obey;

AN APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE IN NEW YORK.

Our advisers from the Empire State lead us to fear that some of our friends, who have so nobly come up to the breach in vindication of the President, on former occasions, have been embarrassed in their desire to participate fully, promptly, and effectively, in the great movement begun in Ohio, and followed up in Pennsylvania, by the counsels of those who, from their positions, have been regarded and accredited as authoritative advisers. If it be true that such obstacles have been thrown in the way of this movement, having for its object the nomination and election of Mr. Tyler, the authority of such advisers has, ere this, certainly ceased to exist. This may be relied upon implicitly; and there are those who hold themselves in readiness to test the truth of the assertion, by any ordeal that may be proposed. They challenge a trial.

If any of the district or county organizations in the Empire State have disbanded at the suggestion of any individual whose position and profession may have led them to believe that he was an esteemed and trusted friend of the President, we have the authority of those engaged in the present concerted and determined movement, to say emphatically and boldly, that such an individual, if he shall still persist in his opposition to our organization, is not a friend—is not trusted—and we are called upon to warn our friends against his devices. He could have no other object in view than the elevation (the equivalents of course included) of the man whose avowed organ has been heaping unmeasured abuse on Mr. Tyler for the last two years. After such warning, if there shall still be any, having hitherto professed to be the friends of the Administration, who will nevertheless still adhere to the fortunes of such a counselor, they will do it understandingly, and must be prepared to share his fate. When they shall be removed from the ranks of the "bold and true" supporters of Mr. Tyler, we doubt not their places can be easily filled. Acts, not professions, will be hereafter required by that portion of the free people of our country who are resolved to make head in favor of the President.

But we do not expect that many individuals of the character described will be found in New York. We doubt not that both in the city and country, wherever the friends of the Administration may have been induced, as above intimated, to disband, the sincere friends of the cause will immediately rally again. Indeed, we have the most cheering accounts, from many sections of the State, of the disposition of the people to make a formidable demonstration on the plans pursued in Ohio and Pennsylvania. We would echo back to them words of encouragement; we would direct their attention to the prosperous and happy condition of our common country, as the result of the wise and patriotic policy of the Chief Magistrate, whose acts they are called upon to vindicate. And we would also have them reflect upon the fact, that however much others may exert themselves in behalf of another man, all the signs of the times concur to demonstrate that Mr. Tyler is the only one who can prevent the elevation of Mr. Clay. The voters must not be condemned by the establishment of another bank.

The eyes of the friends of Mr. Tyler in twenty-five States are on their Republican brethren in New York. They have heard that the friends of the Administration in New York were used by some Machiavelian politician for his own exclusive benefit. Such an imputation will, we doubt not, be speedily dispelled, by a larger and more enthusiastic rally than has yet anywhere been made. Those—those few—who will not unite in the movement, because they prefer some Subordinate to the Chief, will not, cannot, throw any serious obstacle in the way. They have only to avow themselves, and show themselves, and they will be disposed of in a proper manner; for our correspondents inform us that no vacillation, no halting, will be tolerated by those engaged in the contemplated movement in the Empire State—and we reciprocate the assurance here.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Locofocos of the Legislature of Maryland held a meeting on Tuesday night, and appointed Mr. Frick of the Senate, and Mr. P. F. Thomas (from Talbot) of the House, delegates to the National Convention, to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President.

The leader of the "war party" in our country, (says the Baltimore American)—so far as any such party can be said to exist—is the Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, U. S. Senator from Missouri. He was one of those who were nearest the great gun of the Princeton when it exploded, and was struck down senseless by the concussion—very narrowly escaping with his life. In the appalling and bloody spectacle which met his eye when he came to himself, he had before him a representation which, it is to be hoped for the sake of his country, will ever be present to rebuke the risings of that belligerent spirit that heretofore has been so ready to plunge the nation into the horrors of war. The Albany Argus, a leading journal of Mr. B.'s party, thus moralizes briefly but pointedly on the subject: "Upon the deck of the Princeton, Legislators looked upon the actual horrors of war. It was a scene which, instead of occurring once, might happen fifty times during the course of a war. The high rank and illustrious character of the present dead, give a mournful poignancy to these horrors, such as seldom comes home to the legislative power—which at a distance, directs and declares war, but which seldom witnesses its actual horrors and realities."

[From the N. Y. Standard, the Cass organ.]
"THE UNDOUBTED FREE-WILL OFFERING OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NATION."

Mr. Van Buren is pledged not to accept the nomination to the Presidency except as the "undoubted free-will offering of the Democracy of the nation." Now let us look at those who doubt his ability to get such an offering:

1st. The friends of General Cass doubt it, for his name will not be withdrawn.
2d. The friends of Richard M. Johnson doubt it, and will present his name at Baltimore.
3d. The friends of John C. Calhoun doubt it, and he does not withdraw as a candidate, though he will not submit his pretensions to a convention which he and his friends believe to be packed.

4th. The State of Indiana doubts it, for she would not instruct her delegates to vote for Mr. Van Buren, though urged so to do by his friends in her State Convention.

5th. Delaware doubts it, for she utterly refuses to go into convention at Baltimore, and her masses are rising in favor of General Cass.

6th. Maryland doubts it, for her Democrats stayed at home or threw away their votes at her recent Congressional election, because of the conduct of the Van Buren would-be leaders, and her masses are about to rise throughout the State.

7th. New Jersey doubts it, for at her recent State Convention she elected but one undoubted Van Buren delegate. Of the others one is or will be instructed by a majority of the counties in the district to go for Johnson, two for Johnson or Cass, and three are Cass men out and out; and in the resolutions which the convention passed it will be seen that Cass is first named, Col. Johnson next, and that of Mr. Van Buren is merely said that he "deserves well of his party and his country." See extracts from the Trenton, Morris, and Hunterdon papers, which we publish.

8th. Tennessee doubts it, and her delegates will tell Mr. Van Buren if he writes to them, that he cannot carry that State.

9th. Ohio doubts it, as many of her strongest Democrats write to us.

10th. Pennsylvania doubts it, and the State Convention at Harrisburg on Monday next will demonstrate that doubt.

11th. Even the STATE OF NEW YORK will doubt it if matters go on as they have gone in this city and Albany within a year past. The election of a Democratic Governor is not certain, unless the cliques and cabals are broken up.

This is no time to disguise or conceal the truth, and that truth is, Mr. Van Buren cannot be elected, and hence it will be a waste of time not to rally at once on a man who can be elected.

INFORM HIM.—We hope those true Democrats in the West and Southwest, as well as the South, who believe with us that Mr. Van Buren cannot be elected, will forthwith write to him to that effect. Let no man write who has not always supported Mr. Van Buren, that he may not have a doubt as to the sincerity of the writers. Let him see that Democrats will go for "the cause," as they have always gone for the man and the cause—that they have no hostility for him, but a deep and abiding love for their and his principles.
N. Y. Standard.

AN APPEAL TO THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
We have heard it said that some time after the close of the war, there was a dinner given in Washington city, in commemoration of the success of American Manufactures. At this dinner, it is said, most of the distinguished Republicans were present; and among others Mr. Calhoun attended, dressed in home-spun, and made a thorough American Tariff speech. Our information on the subject is not very definite, and we would thank our friends of the Intelligencer to give us the facts of the case. Possibly, if they would rummage their old files, they could find some account of the proceedings; if so, a republication would be very acceptable at this time.

Extract of a letter from London, received by the last steamer:

"We have a Yankee here who has opened a shop in the Strand for the sale of American manufactured articles such as cut tacks, screws, augurs, combs, pins, milk-pails of cedar, wine coolers, corn brooms, wooden clocks, &c. John Bull will find out, at last, that we can now make our own mouse-traps."

"You are to have a new newspaper in New York, devoted to free trade. Duff Green is to be the editor, and the anti-corn law league are to supply matter for it. This is a very important proceeding of the league, but it will not succeed. The American tariff may be amended, but when you admit foreign manufactures at a low duty you will destroy the best interest of the country. The true policy appears to me to be to give the people as much employment as you can; if employed, they are sure to thrive."—Boston Atlas.

NOT BAD.—Elder Swann, revival preacher has lately been stirring up the sinners in Charleston, Mass. At times he is quite happy in his local allusions. Said he, on one occasion, "The people have worked very hard, and spent a vast sum of money, to build yonder monument in honor of the dead; now, if they would work as hard, and spend as much money, to build a monument of souls in honor of Jesus Christ, they would make the devil howl so that you could hear him all over the United States." Even the anxious smiling of the elder's hearers could not help smiling at the idea of such a howl from his satanic majesty.—N. Y. Aurora.

NEW IRON WORKS.—A Pennsylvania paper says that new iron works have just been established at Venango, Pennsylvania. The iron is said to be equal, if not superior, to Juniata. The whole establishment is now in order and perfection, and the "regulator" of the power excites curiosity. It is a "fly wheel" 42 feet in circumference, cast iron rim of several tons, and turns with fearful velocity, making 440 revolutions in a minute, and sufficient to perform a journey of 25,000 miles, or once round the earth in sixteen days.

COACHES FOR MEXICO.—About sixty days since Eaton, Gilbert & Co., of Troy, N. Y., received a large order for stage coaches and harnesses from Mexico. This order they completed last week, and shipped \$12,000 worth of their coaches and harnesses by the Housatonic Railway for New York, whence they will be exported to Vera Cruz.

Despatches by the Hibernia, received by the Governor of Canada, brought the announcement of the pardon by the British Government of the Canadians at present in New South Wales. It would seem by this that the long talked of amnesty is to be extended only to Canadians.—Albany Daily Advertiser.